

is your father, Black Norris! a corpse upon the plank of wood, to get possession of which, you murdered my father; and here is your axe upon the mark which you made in your father's forehead when I told you, as you were rifling him on the beach, that his eyes were moving, and you coaxed me to leave you alone with him! See how nicely it fits! But I knew you, and stole back. I did, Black Norris. And I saw the blow; and heard the crash; and snatched up your hatchet when you threw it behind you; and ran away with it. Give you joy for your diamonds and your gold, Black Norris. A fair, lovely day; a fair, lovely, bonny day."

The wrecker had been gradually raising his right arm. It was now nearly brought to a level. He fired; but the charge perforated the roof. His arm was struck up by some one, and at the same moment he felt himself powerfully pinioned. He looked around; he found himself in the hands of four of the preventive guard, accompanied by Kate's lover, with the staff of a boarding-pike in his grasp.

That day having completed the business which called him from home, had the young man returned. His first inquiry was for Kate. She had been at her usual pranks, and stolen away. He sought her in all her haunts; she was nowhere to be found; dispirited and fatigued, too—for he had walked upward of thirty miles since morning—he was repairing home when he received, from a group returning from the wreck, and of whom he made inquiries after her, an account of her appearance among the wreckers, and her wild mysterious prophecy, which had been so strangely fulfilled. Revolving what he had heard he lifted the latch of his mother's door and entered; but stopped short. A female, almost naked, was sitting with her back toward him, her skin of so pure a whiteness, that it fairly shone. The waist and the shoulders of such a mould, as of itself apprises the beholder of the presence of surprising richness; although unrefined, unformed, he is utter y at a loss to tell in what it lies. A moment he stood; then, abashed, confounded; he was on the point of retiring when the female turned suddenly round.

"Kate," burst in astonishment from the young man's lips.

The next moment, the man, unconscious of her situation, was hanging upon his neck. Wildly she kissed him; straining him to her bosom, and laughing.

"He has done it, he has done it," she almost shrieked. "He has murdered his own father. Here is the hatchet with which he beat his forehead in," added she, springing from him to the other end of the room, and snatching up the instrument and flourishing it; her sun-burnished hands and neck forming an extraordinary contrast with the snow which had never been before revealed to the eyes of her lover, whose mother now entering from an adjoining room with some articles of apparel upon her arm, hastily retired again, drawing the poor, half-resisting girl along with her. The former presently returned.

"She has been down on the shore all day. There has been a wreck," said she. "About a quarter of an hour ago she came in inquiring for you, that you might take Black Norris, as she said, and hang him; for he had murdered his own father. She was wet to the skin with the spray and the rain, and I was making her change herself when you came in. Hist, she is here."

Kate entered. Her lover looked at her. Nothing appeared now, but the hue that was the child of the weather. The hatchet was in her hand. Exultation and impatience were painted in her looks.

"Come, come," she said; & opening the door, she led the way to Black Norris's. Scarcely had she got fifty yards from the house, when, at a turn in the road, they came upon four privates of the preventive service. The men were on duty. Kate instantly accosted them, related the transaction that had taken place upon the reef, and commanded them to accompany her. They looked and obeyed.

Three weeks after, there was a trial and an execution. Black Norris was the criminal. Among the spectators at the latter, were a young man and a young woman. As soon as the body swung in the air, a shrill peal of laughter arose from the female who, the next moment lay, fainting in the arms of her companion. Kate was conveyed home. She was restored to consciousness, but her mind, so highly excited before, seemed now to have sunk into a state of infantile imbecility. Thus she remained for several days, nay weeks. A gloom seemed to have overspread her lover's mind, which threatened consequences similar to those under which the being whom he so tenderly loved had labored. He avoided society; he could hardly exchange a word even with his mother. He was continually wandering about the cliff and the shore, alone.

One day, as he had thrown himself upon the very spot, where, as we related in the beginning, he had intruded upon the slumbers of the maniac; revolving the cause which now utterly absorbed his mind and soul, and lost to

external consciousness; he was startled by something falling upon his face. He looked up, and saw the loved one hanging over him. The tear-droop stood trembling on his body; the light of reason beamed from her eye. She pronounced his name, talked to him of her father's death, informed him that she believed his murderer had suffered the penalty of his crime, but she knew not when, or by what means. He drew her softly toward him; encouraged her to speak on; questioned her, found that of all that had passed since her wits had gone astray, the only circumstance which had left an impression upon her memory, was the fate of Black Norris. He now endeavored to ascertain the state of her heart with respect to him. An eye, at once cast down; a burning cheek; lips that made soundless motion confirmed the dearest hopes and crowned the most ardent wishes of his soul. Reason was perfectly reinstated; love had never lost its seat. He urged the soft confession; and her face was buried in his bosom. In a weak she was his wife, and along with his mother, accompanied him to a distant part of the country, lest old and painful recollections might be recalled by the presence of scenes familiar.

From Kendall's Expositor.

TRACT NO. 2.

THE SUB-TREASURY—WHAT IS IT?

A Treasury is a place where treasure is kept. The Constitution of the United States says, that "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time."

The obvious meaning of this provision is, that the "receipts" or money received, shall go into the Treasury and remain there, until drawn out by authority of law, when it becomes an "expenditure," and the object of the published "regular statement" is, to enable the people to understand how much has been received; how much has been expended; and how much remains in the Treasury.

The object was, that the public money should be kept for public use, legalized by Congress, and not applied to private or unauthorized uses.

When the government was organized under the constitution, a Treasurer was appointed to receive the public money, carefully to keep it, and to pay it out only "in consequence of appropriations made by law." He gave bonds and entered upon the discharge of his duties. The Collectors who also gave bonds, were a sort of Sub-treasurers. Neither they nor the Treasurer paid out public money except in pursuance of appropriation and Treasury Warrants.

But there was a class of men who desired to obtain the public money for private uses. They did not like this system which kept the money in the Treasury for the public only; and they set themselves to work to overthrow it. An ingenious plan was hit upon to abolish the Treasury, make the Treasurer a Bookkeeper only and take the money which should be in the treasury for the use of merchants, speculators and other borrowers.

The plan was to hand over the public money to Banks, not to be KEPT, but to be LENT. It was called a Deposit in Bank, and the Treasurer's Books showed heavy sums in the Banks, when in fact there was not a dollar there, the whole having been loaned out, just as if it were Bank Capital. The nominal amounts in Bank were called monies in the Treasury. Thus the people were amused with the idea of a full Treasury, when in fact their money was all out in the hands of traders and speculators. Bank stockholders pocketed the interest, and the constitution became in this respect a dead letter.

To perfect the scheme, a Bank of the United States was created, being the most convenient instrument through which the public money could be applied to private purposes.

For many years, the nation in fact had no Treasury at all. All its moneys went into Banks and were loaned out by them; and the balances reported to be in the Treasury, were only the amounts which these corporations owed the United States.

In 1837, the balance thus reported to be in the Treasury was many millions; yet the Banks having suspended payment, the Treasurer could not command a dollar. It was all out of the Treasury but not "in consequence of appropriations made by law." When the appropriations came, the money was already gone.

This led to the administration of the government to consider how it was that so many millions had gone out of the Treasury without appropriations or Treasury Warrants. They soon perceived, that not only the money was gone but the Treasury itself. We had a Treasurer but no Treasury. Our Treasurer even, instead of keeping our Treasury when we had any, had been metamorphosed into a mere Book-keeper. Instead of being a keeper of Treasury as the constitution intended, he had become a Keeper of Books.

The remedy was obvious. It was to be found in a return to the Constitution and the establishment of a Treasury, in which the Treasurer of the country should be placed, not to be drawn out "but in consequence of appropriations made by law." It was, to make the Treasurer a keeper of Treasury as was originally intended, and as his official name implies, with such assistant keepers as the extent of our country and the business of the government rendered "necessary and proper."

Accordingly, to restore the constitution, prevent the public money from being loaned out for private uses and for the profit of Bank stockholders, or "drawn from the Treasury except in consequence of appropriations made by law," Congress passed the Act of July 4th 1840, entitled "An Act to provide for the collection, safekeeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenue." The First Section established a Treasury: That is to say, it provided a place where the Public Treasury should be kept, in the following words: viz

"Be it enacted, &c. That there shall be prepared and provided, within the new Treasury building now erecting at the seat of government, suitable and convenient, rooms for the use of the Treasurer, of the United States, his assistants and clerks; and sufficient and secure fire-proof vaults and safes, for the keeping of the public moneys in the possession and under the immediate control of the said Treasurer: which said rooms, vaults and safes, are hereby constituted and declared to be, the Treasury of the United States. And the Treasurer of the United States shall keep all the Public Moneys which shall come to his hand in the Treasury of the United States as hereby constituted, until the same are drawn therefrom according to law."

Inasmuch as most of the Public Moneys were received and disbursed at points distant from Washington, places of deposit were provided in the Mints at Philadelphia and New Orleans, in the Custom Houses at New York and Boston and in rooms provided for the purpose at Charleston, S. C. and St. Louis, Mo. where the funds were to be received and kept under the charge of Public Officers bonded and sworn, for the purpose of being remitted to the Treasury at Washington, transferred to other Depositories, or disbursed in payment of public dues, upon the order of the Treasurer and Treasury Warrants issued according to law.

So far from allowing the Keepers of the Public Money to use or lend it for their own profit or that of others, the seventeenth Section of this Act provides as follows: viz.

"If any one of said officers, or of those connected with the Post Office Department, shall convert to his own use in any way whatever, or shall use by way of investment in any kind of property or merchandise, or shall loan, with or without interest, any portion of the public moneys intrusted to him for safekeeping, disbursement, transfer, or for any other purpose, every such act shall be deemed and adjudged to be an embezzlement of so much of the said moneys as shall thus be taken, converted, invested, used or loaned, which is hereby declared to be a felony; and any officer or agent of the United States, and all persons advising or participating in such act, being convicted thereof before any Court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than five years, and to a fine equal to the amount of the money embezzled."

"Such was the measure of the Democratic Party which the Whigs nicknamed, the "Sub-Treasury."

It was a plan to keep the Public Money for public uses, in compliance with the direct, positive and unequivocal COMMAND of the Constitution.

It deprived no man of his rights, but prevented certain classes of men from using money which did not belong to them.

One of the first acts of Whigism when it came into power in 1841, was to ABOLISH THE TREASURY.

They repealed the Act passed by the Democrats to restore the Constitution and preserve the public money for the use of the public, virtually directing it to be placed in Banks and loaned out by them for the profit of the stockholders and the use of the borrowers. The difference between the two parties is here illustrated.

The Democrats OBEY THE CONSTITUTION.

The Whigs DISREGARD IT.

The Democrats wish to preserve the Public Money exclusively for public purposes.

The Whigs wish to use it for THEIR OWN purposes.

Little mischief has heretofore arisen from abolishing the Treasury in 1841, because the Whigs have spent the public money as fast as they could raise or borrow it. But we are told that the Public Deposits now begin to accumulate in the New York Banks, and that Speculation, vivified by the increased loans of the Deposit Banks, has again commenced its ignis fatuus career. We only want now a Bank of the United States to convert the Whig Bankrupts under the law of the Extra Session, into paper-money potentates and millionaire Bankers.

From the Saturday Courier.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CALEDONIA. TWENTY-THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

O'Connell and his associates contrived—the Society Islands—great fire in Manchester—North Eastern Boundary—Oregon Territory—news from Spain—O'Connell's address to the Irish People.

The steamship Caledonia arrived at Boston, on Friday. The news is important and interesting. She brings Liverpool dates to March 5.

The English fleet on the North American and West Indian stations was to receive immediate reinforcements. Additional strength was also to be sent to South America.

New troops are under "draft" for the Canada and Nova Scotia, and a re-inforcement will reach those stations shortly.

In the British Parliament, Lord John Russell's motion for a committee of the whole House on the state of Ireland, after a great debate, was negatived on the 24th of February, by a vote of 324 nays to 225 yeas.

Cotton was selling at Liverpool, at the latest dates, at the same prices as those current previous to the departure of the steamer of the 4th of February. The speculative feeling, however, appeared to have abated.

Several regiments are held in readiness for immediate embarkation for Ireland, should the step be deemed expedient.

The Anti-Corn Law League is still active as ever, and its influence begins to tell upon the Government with wonderful force.

The action of our Congress upon the Tariff was looked forward to with a great deal of anxiety, by the British commercial public.

Wales was tolerably tranquil at the last accounts, though there were incipient signs of another campaign against the toll-gates.

In Yarmouth, and near Stockton, a large number of vessels were lost and several lives destroyed.

At the last accounts from New Zealand, another conflict had taken place between the English and the natives of Cloudy Bay. The natives were beaten and driven off with considerable loss.

The censorship of the press in France, is gradually raising up a powerful party against Louis Philippe, numbering many in its ranks who were at one time among his staunchest supporters.

A military insurrection of a small force, some 600 men, had occurred in Portugal, but met with no countenance among the people, and the revolted troops had retreated into Spain, where they were immediately disbanded.

The City of Carlisle steamer was totally wrecked at the entrance of Wainfleet harbor, Lincolnshire. The crew were all saved in the boats. She was of 200 tons burden.

The Dutch East Indianman, N'cherie, of 900 tons, was lost on the Sicily Islands, on the 25th February; only 2 of a crew of 24 persons being saved.

EXCITEMENT ABOUT THE SOCIETY ISLANDS.

The news that the French had taken possession of Tahiti, and compelled Queen Pomare to place herself under their protection—the installation of a new Governor—the hoisting of the French and the lowering of the English flag, and other doings, had reached England, and excited considerable surprise as well as indignation. The subject was alluded to in the House of Commons, when Sir Robert Peel expressed his hope and belief that the proceedings had been done without the consent, or even the knowledge of the French Government; and indeed the whole proceedings have been formally repudiated by Louis Philippe and his Cabinet.

GREAT FIRE IN MANCHESTER.

It is stated that a most destructive fire occurred at Manchester, March 2. It commenced in Wm. Bryant's warehouse, No. 9 George street, and soon the whole block of seven story buildings was in flames. The warehouses of Amschel, Tobler & Co. were also destroyed, and the Silk warehouses Francis Makin & Co., and Joshua Le Mare & Sons, were considerably injured. The amount of property destroyed is believed to be more than £100,000.

IRISH STATE TRIALS.

The Irish State Trials had closed. The verdict, which was rendered on the 12th ult., was guilty, generally, against all the defendants, except the Rev. Mr. Tierney, who was found guilty on two counts only. The Court had adjourned to April 15th, and the defendants remained as before, subject to their own recognizances to appear at the ensuing term, when judgment would be given, unless delayed by motions which were to be offered in arrest of judgment.

In the House of Commons, a speech has been made by Mr. O'Connell, spirited, but at the same time conciliatory.

The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on the 26th ult., in the Conciliation Hall; the chair was occupied by John O'Connell, Esq., M. P. He addressed the meeting at considerable length, expressing his gratitude to the people of England, for the deep feeling of sympathy which they had manifested towards the traversers, and the feeling of indignation which had been stirred up by the unfair conduct of the Government towards them. He was not prepared for such a manifestation of manly English feeling. He referred to the reception of his father at the Anti-Corn Law League meeting, which was the most enthusiastic he ever witnessed in his life. He rapidly reviewed the progress of the Irish debate, and concluded by observing, that as the Liberal members of the Imperial Parliament were powerless to carry their good wishes and intentions into effect, they must exert themselves anew to carry Repeal by every lawful means left them.

THE VERDICT—POPULAR EXCITEMENT.

The accounts from the country, show that the verdict of "guilty" against Mr. O'Connell has produced extreme excitement and irritation in all quarters. A letter from Loughrea, dated Tuesday, says: "The news of O'Connell's conviction completely paralyzed the people here at the fair yesterday, and business was wholly suspended for some time; but the account to-day, that there was no attempt to imprison him, greatly abated the excitement."

The Galway Vindicator says, that when the news of O'Connell's conviction reached Tuam, "the people put their houses in mourning, and observed the day as a black fast."

ADDRESS OF O'CONNELL.

O'Connell, on the 27th of February, issued an address to the people of Ireland, condemning the outrages of the wilful burning of corn, hay, and farming implements. He says, "outrages such as these are not only exceedingly wicked, but, as a measure of revenge, egregiously foolish. They are wicked, because, in a country where the people have but too little food, it is truly wicked to destroy any of the provisions that may be consumed by men, or in the fattening of beasts. It is also exceedingly wicked because it is an offence against the law of man, and a violation of the law of God. In this address he says:

"Let the people of Ireland but persevere—let their perseverance have a double aspect. First, perseverance in perfect quiet and tranquility, and the absence of every species of outrage. Let them next persevere in the demand for Repeal—let there be no despondency, no despair—that man is not worthy of freedom who ever despairs of the fate and fortunes of his native country. Perseverance and tranquility, and we must succeed."

"Let us take especial care in future, to distinguish between the people of England and the Government of Britain. All that the wise and the good amongst the English people require, is to become properly informed of the oppressions—the poverty—the distress—the destitution of Ireland, in order to rouse them in our support. The wise and the good in England are with us. In short, we have an English support at present—such as we never before experienced in the history of the connection between the two countries."

"Let there be no despair; it is impossible that the people of England should not arouse to a sense of the degradation of being deprived of the effective power of representation. It is impossible that they should long put up with the insult of being divided into two classes—the one being the master class, and enjoying franchises, votes, and representation—the other being a slave class, having neither franchise, votes, or representation. This system of government cannot long continue."

"Besides, the period cannot be remote when the British Government will require the aid of the Irish people—they shall have that assistance—but the Irish people

"Shall have their own again."

"I am fellow countrymen, Your ever faithful and devoted servant, "DANIEL O'CONNELL."

THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

The British Government, desirous of prosecuting with expedition, the survey of the Disputed Territory, between the United States and the colonial possession of Her Majesty in North America, has issued orders for the immediate employment of an additional force of non-commissioned officers and men belonging to the Royal Sappers and Miners. The Boundary Survey party will now consist of about twenty non-commissioned officers and privates of the Royal Sappers and Miners, with Capt. Broughton and two other officers of the Royal Engineers, under Col. Estcourt, the Commissioner.

OREGON TERRITORY.

Mr. Everett is now in correspondence with Lord Stanley, the Colonial Secretary, upon the Oregon Territory question. The American Minister has had several interviews with his Lordship, at the Colonial Office.

EXPULSION OF POLISH EMIGRANTS.

From Prussia, we learn that all Polish emigrants who had taken part in the Revolution, had been ordered to leave the country in a fortnight.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Spirit of Democracy.

MR. EDITOR:—

I feel truly gratified, Sir, to find one individual who is sufficiently honest, to come out and justify the laws relating to Capital Punishment. "Philos" has my sincere thanks for the reply. It is a source of gratification to know that my former remarks have had the desired effect, in awakening the dormant faculties in the mind of an individual, who, I suppose, is able to raise the curtain that has shrouded me, and those who think as I do, in ignorance, and if we are in error, expose it and set us right. The object, as was before remarked, is to arouse the latent energies, of not only those whose interest might force them to condemn the abolition of Capital punishment—but those who have but one object—one motive—the general welfare of their fellow men, in the establishment of such laws, and such only, as are founded upon principles consistent with and obedient to the law of God.

That punishment is due to the offender, even for crimes of a trifling character, is freely admitted. It is therefore, unjust for our friend "Philos" to brand us either directly or indirectly, with endeavoring to abolish all kinds of punishment. That punishment ought to be inflicted, in proportion to the magnitude of the crime, is the law of God; but that law which demands life for life, I can view in no other light than as being the law of the Devil—Savages gave it birth—superstition cradled it—and nothing but the insatiable thirst for filthy lucre, props up the tottering fabric, which is fast wending its way to the repository of things obsolete.

While the right of a human judiciary to direct the amount of punishment that shall be inflicted is admitted; the right of any human tribunal to pronounce the sentence of death is absolutely denied, for this would necessarily imply a right to execute. The gentleman seems to think that the first thing to be considered, is the right to inflict Capital punishment, and concludes that if the right can be established the expediency will follow as a matter of course. In this, however, I am bound to differ with him. It is upon the question of right that I wish to meet him. If he can establish unequivocally, the right to inflict this kind of punishment, the battle will in all probability cease, without discussing the expediency.

It will be necessary for us, in the first place, to inquire into the nature of Governments, how and for what purposes they were formed. Governments were established by man for the general good, prosperity, and happiness of his race. That this is the end for which governments were instituted, it is presumed will not be denied; this being the end of man's creation. I would like to know wherein the individual is benefited, who is thus instantly hurled from the stage of action, carrying with him all his pollution and sin; his hands yet stained with the blood of the murdered, to take up his abode among devils and damned spirits? God save the American people from the sin and disgrace of a longer toleration of such unholly practices. With the admission that governments were instituted by man, it may be laid down as a general principle, that they cannot possibly be invested with more power, than man their creator, possessed, without a violation of justice. The question that would naturally arise then, would be something like this. Have men the natural right to commit murder? Certainly they have not. If they had the right, it would be a palpable usurpation for a human tribunal to sentence a man to death, for doing that which he had the inalienable right to do. Since it is the question of right we are considering, it is necessary to go back and endeavor to ascertain what is right and what is wrong, or what are the natural rights of individuals. The first and highest natural right of man is life; the least infringement of which, is at war with the eternal principles of justice. The second is liberty, without which life would be a curse instead of a blessing, and the great object of man's creation defeated.

It is said, that the murderer "forfeits his life to justice." But is the law as it now exists in our Statute books, justice? If its antiquity constitutes its justice, then verily it may be just. My friend "Philos" has admitted that it was beyond the power of "human wisdom" to make laws just. How can it be possible, then, that man forfeits his life to the laws? Is life the gift of the law? If not, then it cannot be forfeited to the law; for the very term forfeit, as I understand it, implies a gift, and the gift can only be forfeited to that source from whence it is derived. Will friend "Philos" please tell me where, save in a box of law, any authority can be found for such a course of conduct? Is it in the case of the first murderer, Cain? Is it based upon the conduct displayed by Infinite Wisdom on that occasion? Why, sir, the very language of

Deity at that time, is sufficient to "stop the mouths forever of all the advocates of Capital punishment. Hear it. "And the Lord said unto him, (Cain) therefore whosoever slayeth Cain, vengeance shall be taken on him seven fold." What, vengeance taken on him who should take the life of a murderer! Then, is it supposable that Infinite Wisdom would have thus permitted this, the first, most atrocious and unnatural crime to have passed, without demanding of the murderer Cain, his life to pay the forfeit? Would there have been any consistency in the Almighty permitting the guilty to live, and swearing vengeance against any "who finding him might slay him?"

As I understand friend "Philos" to say, that his fort is well defended with breastwork, "cannon" &c.; I suppose we will hear some heavy volleys from his artillery. Our shooting irons are comparatively small, but there is no scarcity of ammunition. And as he is desirous to see the enemy "sailing," it is thought best to define our position at as early a period as possible, lest he should be under the necessity of raising the siege, and occupying another position, for I think it unfair, in an honorable warfare, to take the enemy by surprise.

I hold the doctrine that no human tribunal has the right to take that from its fellow man, which is not in its power to restore, except acting as the immediate or direct agent of Heaven, or by the express command of God.

The question then for us to consider, and which would naturally arise, would be: Have we the sanction of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe in pronouncing sentence of death upon our fellow men? If the affirmative of this can be sustained, then with "Philos" we agree, that the right to sentence, presupposes the right to execute. On the contrary, if it cannot be sustained, I shall expect to see my worthy competitor, wheel in under the anti-capital punishment banner, and like many other noble men have done, condemn that which he now advocates.

But why do I talk thus since "Philos" notwithstanding his "phrenological developments" has made all the admission that I can ask, in the second sentence of his communication, viz: "The author of this article (M's) no doubt feeling conscientiously opposed to the existing laws sanctioning the unrighteous infliction of punishment with death for capital crimes." &c. Now if the gentleman does really conceive them to be "unrighteous," I confess, I cannot see the propriety or consistency of condemning a thing and then turning round and justifying the same.

Owing to the pressure of other business, (this being court week,) I have not been able to give the subject that attention that it demanded, I, however, shall submit the above for the present, hoping that our friend "Philos" will favor us with a crack from his big gun. Your friend, M.

We notice in a North Carolina paper the marriage of a Mr. James Plank to Miss Rebecca Playn. If that plank don't get the rough edges played off, we are no judges of human nature.

Jonathan Slick says he saw a lady in Nova Scotia, so modest, that she put the legs of her piano in trousers.

A heartless coquette is a perfect incarnation of Cupid; for when her trembling lover is about to pop the question she has her beau in a quiver.

A man in Cincinnati quarrelled with his wife. He seized an axe, and before the poor woman could get out of the way rushed into the yard and split—some wood.

I have somewhere seen (says Willis) washest mention of an approved water proof shoe, made of the skin of a drunkard's mouth—warranted never to let in water.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That the honor of creating a National Funded Debt in a time of profound peace belongs to the Whig party. In little more than two years the General Government has had to contract, to meet its current expenses, upwards of twenty millions of debt. The bare interest on this debt, as appears by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, is equal to \$2 a minute, \$2,829.87 per day, and \$1,035,639.02 per year. When Whig politicians talk about Henry Clay and the Whig party, Democrats can point to this sum in the General Government, and to the twenty millions indebtedness in this State, making forty millions of debt which he people have got to wipe out by Taxation, direct or indirect. And yet dear as is this experience while politicians are imploring the people to try them again.—M. Y. Plebeian.

There is but one passage in the Bible where the girls are commanded to kiss the men, and that is in the golden rule, Whosoever ye would that men should do unto you, do you even so to them.

LOST HIS RIGHT HAND.

A boy in Wheeling, Va., lost his right hand by punching the fire with an old gun barrel which had been used as a poker for more than a year. It had a load in it and went off while being used, the ball passing through the boy's right hand, which was so shattered as to render it forever useless, even if it shall not have to be taken off. It is possible that the charge might have been put in through malice or mischief.